fish, and it also captures fish. Not only is this animal partially aquatic, but it can climb well — " they make their homes in. trees, but carry on their business elsewhere/* The animal can be readily tamed, bat is a tiresome pet on account of its insatiable curiosity and its skill in the use of its hands, which enables it to unlatch doors and generally to pry about everywhere. The Haccoons are mostly nocturnal creatures.

The genus *jBassaricyon,* [1] includes two species, both American, *JB. alleni* being from Ecuador, and *B. gdbbii* from Costa Itica. They have so much the aspect of a Kinkajou that a specimen, which arrived at the Zoological Gardens, was presented and entered as one of those animals. Nevertheless there are many differences between the two genera. The tail of *Eassaricyon* is

Fia. 214.— Bassaricyon. *Eassaricyon atteni.*

not prehensile, and the animal, as will be seen from Fig. 214, has a sharper snout ; the brain, is more like that of ^*Bassariscus.* The likeness to *Oercoleptes* can hardly perhaps be regarded as an example of " mimicry " since the forms are so nearly related, and the advantage of such an imitation remains to be proved. The muzzle of "*Basscvricyon* is grooved ; the ears are fairly large ; the soles of the feet are naked ; there is but a single pair of teats. There are two molars and four premolars to each half jaw.

The dorsal vertebrae are thirteen in number ; nine of the ribs reach the sternum. The slenderness and convexity of the lower margin of the lower jaw, as well as the feeble angular process, distinguish this genus from its undoubtedly near ally *Oercoleptes.* The dental formula also is different.

JBassariwus has a ringed tail like a Haccoon, and is also American in range ; it furthermore agrees with the Kaccoon in

[1] See Beddaird, *Proc. Bool. 800** 190O, p. 661, for anatomy.